

THE MALE OF *LYGUS UNIVITTATUS* WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *LYGUS* (HEMIP. MIRIDÆ).\*

BY HARRY H. KNIGHT, Ithaca, New York.

*Lygus* (*Neolygus*) *univittatus* Knight. (Bull. Cornell Agr. Expt. Station, 1917, No. 391, p. 623.) When this species was described the males were not available for study thus the genital claspers could not be figured. In the summer of 1918 this interesting species was found by Mr. W. H. Wellhouse to be breeding on *Cratægus* which grows abundantly in a pasture belonging to the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York. The bugs were observed to feed on the hawthorn fruits as well as the tender foliage. It is apparent that the species is very scarce in western New York where the type female was taken, the writer always collecting extensively on *Cratægus* taking *Lygidea mendax*, *Heterocordylus malinus* and *Camptobrochis grandis* frequently, but only the two females of *Lygus univittatus*.

The species is easily distinguished from the other members of the genus by the fuscous first antennal segment, scutellum with a median fuscous longitudinal vitta, and in having the apex of the cuneus reddish. Structurally the species is very close to *communis*, it being placed correctly in the original paper.

*Allotype*: ♂, June 10, 1918, Ithaca, New York (W. H. Wellhouse); Cornell University Collection.

Mr. Wellhouse also took: ♀ May 23, ♂ May 29, ♂ May 31, ♂ June 10, ♀ June 19, ♀ June 27, all on *Cratægus*.

It is very probable that *univittatus* may some day be found breeding on apple, since the apple red bugs came over from *Cratægus* and are now well established as pests on cultivated apples.

*Lygus* (*Neolygus*) *parrotti*, new species.

Closely related to *viburni* but distinguished by the longer rostrum, fuscous rays on the disk of the pronotum, segments I and II of antennæ yellowish, clavus and apical half of the corium dark fuscous; resembles *parshleyi* but differs in the right genital clasper and in the entirely yellowish segments I and II of the antennæ.

\* Contribution from the Department of Entomology of Cornell University.

♂. Length 5.1 mm., width 1.94 mm. *Head*: width across eyes .97 mm., vertex .34 mm., yellowish, strongest yellow on the tylus and lower part of the face; *rostrum*: length 1.57 mm., just attaining the base of the posterior coxæ, yellow, the tip fuscous.

*Antenna*: segment I, length .60 mm., II, 1.99 mm., III, 1.14 mm., IV, .60 mm., yellow, segments III and IV pale fuscous.

*Pronotum*: length .94 mm., width at base 1.68 mm., collar .60 mm.; yellowish to brownish, a widening fuscous brown ray behind each callus; fuscous on the sides behind the coxal cleft. *Scutellum* yellowish. *Sternum* yellowish, sides and pleura fuscous.

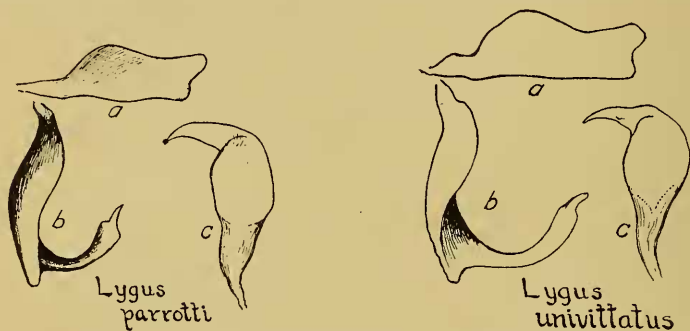


FIG. 3. *Lygus parrotti*, *L. univittatus*, male genital claspers. (a), left clasper, lateral aspect; (b), left clasper, dorsal aspect; (c), right clasper, ventral aspect.

*Hemelytra*: yellowish, clavus and apical half of the corium dark fuscous; cuneus clear to yellowish; membrane fuscous, veins and basal half of the cells slightly paler.

*Legs*: yellowish, apical half of the posterior femora fuscous with two pale rings near the apices.

*Venter*: pale to yellowish beneath, sides and genital segment fuscous; genital claspers distinctive of the species (Fig. 3).

♀. Very similar to the male in coloration.

*Holotype*: ♂, May 28, 1915, Geneva, New York (P. J. Parrott); Cornell University Collection.

*Allotype*: Taken with the type.

*Paratypes*: ♂, taken with the types. 6 ♀♀, 7 ♂♂, June 1, 1918, Geneva, New York (P. J. Parrott).

The species was found breeding on *Viburnum sterilis* and *Viburnum opulus* by Prof. Parrott and was rather common on the latter plant. It is noteworthy that the writer or other collectors had never taken this species, though extensive collecting was done in western New York.